ofy the publisher, under his frank, (as he is authorad to do) of your wish to discontinue. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Daesquare-13lines-Arstinsertion.....\$050

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FREMONT JOURNAL

JOB PRINTING OFFICE: We are now prepared to execute to order, in a meatand expeditious manner, and uponthefairest

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS BILL HEADS, BILLS OF LADING, BUSINESS CARDS, HANDRILLS, CERTIFICATES. CATALOGUES. BILLS, BANK CHECKS, lustices' BLANES, AWYERS' BLANKS, LAW CARRS.

BALL TICKETS, ETC., ETC. We would say to those of ourfriends who are in want of such work, you need not go abroad to get a done, when it can be done just as well at home.

I. O. O. F. CROGNAN LODGE, No. 77, meets at the Odd Fel lowa' Hall, in Buckland's Brick Building, every Saturday evening.

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BUCKLAND & EVERETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. And Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL attend to Professional business and Land VV Agency in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Oxyrox 2d Story Buckland's Block, Frement. R. P. BUCKLAND. January 1st, 1852.

CHESTER EDGERTO And Solicitor in Chancery, will carefully attend ven he vas a comin' along." to all professional business left in his charge. He S."My friend, I don't thir

will also attend to the collection of claims &c., in his and adjoining counties. Office-Second story Buckland's Block. FREMOMT, OHIO. FREMONT HOUSE:

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE:

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, O WM. KESSLER, Proprietor. MR. KESSLER, anyounces to the Traveling Public that he has returned to the above well

known stand and is now prepared to accommodate in the best manner, all who may favor him with their patronage.
No efforts will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of Cuests.

I.P Good Stanling and careful Ostlansin at-

fremont, November 24, 1849-36

GREENE & MUGG. Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery, Will give their andivided attention to profession al business intrusted to their care in Sandusky and

Office-In the second story of Buckland's Block FREMONT, OHIO. JNO. HEATON.

HEATON & WARD, Attornens at Lam: FREMONT, OHIO,

Will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care.

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DENTISTRY.

L. D Parker Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders professional services rations relating to the preservation and beenty of the natural teeth, or the insertion of artificial teeth, on pivot, gele or silver plate, done in the neatest manner. He is in possession of the latest improvements now in use, consequently he flatters himself that he is prepared to render entire satisfaction to those who may desire his aid in any branch of the Profession.
Lethean Etheradministered, audteethextracted

without pain, if desired.
Officein Caldwell's Brick Building, over Dr. Rice's office. Frement Jan. 24, 1851.

PORTAGE COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company. R. P. BUCKLAND, Agent:

FREMONT, OHIO. DR' R. S. RICE. Continues the practice of Medicinein Fremont

and adjacent country. OFFICE, as formerly, on Frontstreet, oppo site Deal's new building. Fremont, Nov. 23, 1850.—37

Eclectic Physicians. Dectors wm. W. Karshner & Wm. H. abomination for au old man to kiss a pretty girl.

Teacher—The definition is correct—both of us will be found at all times to attend to take your seat at the head of the class. Professional calls. Fremont, July 24th, 1882 .- ly.

WARRANTY, Mortgage, and Quit Claim Deedeforealcatthe FREEMAN OFFICE

PAPER HANGINGS, a good assortment. Spring Styles, selling off at low prices
March 16, '53 McLELLAN & McGEE.

FREMONT JOURNAL.

No Sacrifice of Principles.

VOLUME I.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, APRIL 30, 1853.

NUMBER 14.

Wit and Gamor.

The Greatest Ass in Venice. Two young princes, the sons of Archduke Charles of Austria, had a warm debate in the presence of no less a person than that of the city's pavements. Fathers and husbands, the different branches of the Democracy, from the first emperor himself. Greatly excited, sighing, look at the tempting shop windows, one said the other:

dolefully counting the cost of a spring out-One year 10 00 one said the other:

"You are the greatest ass in Venice!" with indignation:

"Come, come, young gentlemen, you forget that I am present.'

An editor "Down East," says that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter for hiscolumns; but a heavy thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor got sick, so the patient recovered.

Rich Examination.

The following racy examination, of a candidate for admission to the bar, is taken from an Eastern Law Journal, and is so decided a amination commences: 'Do you smoke?'

'I do, sir.' 'Have you a spare cigar ?" 'Yes, sir,' (extending a short six.)
'Now, sir, what is the first duty of a law-

'To collect fees." 'Right. What is the second?' 'To increase the number of his clients.' When does your position towards your cli-

ents change? 'When making a bill of cost.' "Explain."

When they occupy the antagonistic posiion; I assume the character of plaintiff and they defendants.' 'A suit decided, how do you stand with

the lawyer conducting the other side?" 'Check by jowl." Enough, sir, you promise to become an

ornsment to your profession, and I wish you you owe me?" 'I am sir.' Describe it.

'It is to invite you to drink.' 'But suppose I decline.' (Candidate scratching his head.) There is no instance of the kind on record in the books! I cannot answer the question." You are right; and the confidence with

take a drink, we will sign your certificate. Scene in a Railroad Office.

Dutckman. "I vants to get pay for a pig Secretary. "How came the engine to run ver your pig ?"

D. "Vy, mine pig vas comin' along, and ter railroad vas comin' along, and ter pig did not see ter railroad comin' along, and ter railroad did not see ter pig comin' along, and ter pig they are yet of those to whom the Sinless decline making any further payment until a journals and Legislative documents was not completed until the month of August, 1852, vent to run under ter railroad ven it vas com-Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in' along, and ter railroad runned over ter pig

S."My friend, I don't think this is

in which the road ought to pay.,'
D. "Ten, afterwards, I keeps my pigs from comin' along, ven ter railroad is comin' along.' Some men devote themselves so exclusively to their buisness as to almost entirely neglect their domestic and social relations. A gentleman of this kind having failed, was asked what he intended to do?

"I am going home to get acquainted with my wife and children," said he.

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT .- Mr. March, speaking of the relief sent to Maderia from Boston, saya: "Long after those who will be kept alive by

very name of Boston will be almost worshipped by Maderia." This is only returning the compliment for

the name of Madeira has, for a long time, been almost worshipped by the solid men of Boston." - Providence Journal.

Street Sweeper .- "Please sir, give me Brown? Swell .- "Sixpence is the smallest money !

have my little lad." Boy,-"Vell, sir, I'll get yer change; and if yer douts my bonor-hold my broom."-

CLERICAL ERROR.-An ignorant priest celebrating mass, finding in the rubric, sulta per tria," meaning, "skip three," (that is three of our revolution, and we will only add here type-setting) of any article intended to be pages,) took three leaps in front of the altar, to the astonishment of the congregation.

Poetic.-An editor, speaking of a dandy's dickey, says: "It was scented and torn like a south wind after passing through a fence made of thornbushes.

A Northern editor perpetrates the following; "A flock of sheep composed of all weathers, may be said to resemble our climate."

&c. but it was no use. At last he warrented punctuation are published literally from the him sound on the School Question. Forth-will, with the bidding went up, up, up, and the

The Maumee River Times is responsible for the following:

\$10 over the former bids.

Scene in a School Room.-Teacher giving Lessons in Orthography: The word or any others and giving them liberty in my abomination was given to be spelled. Boy-rose in his place and spell it.

Teacher-Joseph you have spelt that word correctly-now give the definition of it. Boy-I dont know that I can sir-I will

An Equivocal Compliment.

Miscellancons.

From the True Flag. One of Fannny Fern's Best.

fit." Muffs, and boas, and tippets, are among Highly offended at a quarrel in his pres- the things that were; and shawls, and "Talence, the emperor interrupted them, saying mas," and mantles, and "little loves of bon- tor. nets," reign supreme, though maiden aunts, and sage mamas, still mutter—"East winds, east winds," and choose the sunnier sidewalk.

embowelling old closets, chests, and cupboards. not pass. How the difficulty is to be settled Advertisements already appear in the news- we know not, and, as it is in their own family, papers, setting forth the superior advantages | we don't much care, provided the public inof this or that dog-day retreat. Mrs. Jones | terests are duly protected :- O. S. Journal. drives Mr. Jones distracted, at a regular hour every evening, hammering about "change of scene, and sir," and the "health of the dear children;" which, translated, means a quantihit, that we put it affoat once more. The ex- ty of new bonnets and dresses, and a trip to Saratoga for herself and intimate friend, Miss Hob-Nob; while Jones takes his meals at a restaurant-sleeps in the deserted house, sews on his missing buttons and dickey strings, and spends his leisure time where Mrs. Jones don't visit.

Spring is coming! Handsome carriages roll past, freighted with lovely women, residents of other cities, for an afternoon drive. Dash on, ladies! You will scarcely find the environs of Boston surpassed, wherever you may drive. A thousand pleasant surprises await you; lovely winding paths and pretty cottages, and more ambitious hou-ses with groups of statuary hidden amid the foliage. But forget not to visit our sweet Mt. Auburn. Hush the light laugh and merry jest as the gray-haired porter throws wide the gate for your prancing horses to tread the hallowed ground. The dark old pines throw out their protecting arms above you, and in their dense shade, sleep eyes as bright-forms success. Now are you aware of the duty as lovely as your own-while "the mourners go about the streets." Rifle not, with sacriigious hand, the flowers which bloom at the headstone-tread lightly over the beloved dust! Each tenanted grave entombs bleeding, living hearts; each has its history, which

eternity shall alone reveal. Spring is coming! The city belle looks fresh as a new-blown ose-tossing her bright curls in triumph, at which you make the assertions, shows that her faultless costume and beautiful face. Her you have read the laws attentively. Let's lover's name is Legion-for she hath also golden charms! Poor little butterfly! bright, but ephemeral! You were made for some thing better. Shake the dust from your earthstained wings and-sour!

Spring is coming!
From the noisome lines and alleys of the teeming city, swarm little children, creeping forth like insects to bask in God's sunshineso free to all. Squalid, forsaken, neglected; The disputed crust, the savage curse, the brutal blow, their only patrimony! One's heart aches to call THIS childhood! No "spring!" no summer, to them! Noisome sights, noisome sounds, noisome odors! and the leprosy of sin following them like a curse. One longs to fold to the warm heart those little forsaken ones; to smooth those matted ringlets, to throw between them and sin the shield of virtueto teach their little lisping lips to say "Our

Father !" Spring is coming!
Yes, its blue skies are over us—its soft breezes shall fan us-the fragrance of its myrind flowers be wafted to us. Its mossy carpet shall be spread for our careless feet-our anguid limbs shall be laved at its cool fountains-its luscious fruits shall send health it, shall have gone to their last homes, the through our leaping veins-while from mountain top, and wooded hill, and flower-wreathed valley, shall float one glad anthem of praise House printing,

from tiniest feathered throats. Dear reader! From that human heart of thine shall no burst of grateful thanks arise to Him who giveth to all? While nature adores | Amount paid six months previous -shall man be dumb? God forbid!

We never remember reading before to-day the following WILL of the gallant Polish General "Kosciusko" and therefore publish it, that our numerous readers may know the private sentiments and true appeciation of liber-ty and right, entertained by this truly great and good man. All will remember his noble deeds of heroism and daring during the war the regret which many must feel that, Mr. Jefferson should have refused to assume the responsibility of the execution of so sacred a trust as the last will and wish of so gnnerous and distinguished a frieud .- Toledo Blade.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the controversy beoriginal will of Gen. Kosciusko of the 5th An Auctioneer in Cincinnati, in selling a hoss lately, had raised the bidding up to the sticking point, and could not raise it a dime higher by any of the usual tricks of art He warranted the animal sound in wind, limb, dec. but it was no use. At last he warranted

"I Thaddeus Kosciusko being just in my animal was soon struck off at an increase of departure from America do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States I do hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from his own or otherwise, and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives and in try-I heard Mary tell Julia that it was an the duties as citizens, teaching them to be de- of the Secretary's annual Report required but fenders of their liberties and country, and of one type-setting; yet the bill of Mr. Medary the good order of society and in whatsoever makes five distinct charges against the State, may make them happy and useful, and I make as if the type had been set up by a journey the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of

'15th day of May 1793, T. KOSCIUSKO.' "Mr brethren." said Swift, in a sermon,
"Thomas Jefferson, at a Circuit Court held
"there are three sorts of pride—of birth, of
riches, and of talents. I shall not speak of 1819 refused to take upon himself the burthe latter, none of you being liable to that a- den of the execution of the said will .- Ex-| change.

Auditor Morgan's Report.

We publish to-day the report of the Auditor of State on the printing question, in rewhich some things have been developed, of interest to the tax payers of the State, we

We trust the document will be read. It will be remembered that a resolution was which 23,110 copies were printed. The five introduced in the Senate, on the morning of charges made by Mr. Medary for the typethe adjournment, requiring the Auditor to is- setting of that document are as follows: Housekeepers are making a horrible but sue an order on the Treasurer for the amount necessary Babel, stripping up carpets, and dis-

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, OHIO,) Columbus, March 8, 1853. Hon. Wm. Medill, President Senate:

Sin: Among the proceedings adopted on the first inst, by the honorable body over which you preside, was the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State communicate to the Senate without delay, the account presented to be audited by Samuel Medary for printing of the State, done by order of the first session of the General Assembly under the new constitution; also the amount paid thereou, and the balance of the account remaining unpaid, together with his reasons

for refusing to allow such accounts. In conformity with the wish of the Senate, the undersigned has caused to be transcribed, and herewith transmits, complete copies of the accounts of Samuel Medary, Esq., for legislative printing, executed by him during the spring and summer of 1852. These accounts, as will be observed by a note endorsed there-

January 9, 1852, by cash advanced (Woods Auditor) January 15, by cash advanced, (Morgan Auditor) nnuary 24th, by cash advanced,

(Morgan Auditor) lanuary 29, by cash andvanced. (Morgan Auditor) May 4, by cash adv. (Morgan Au-7,500 00 ditor)

\$14,259 00 Contrary to a rule which had been observed toward all other classes of public creditors, the above amounts were paid without receiving from Mr. Medary a statement of his account. On the 16th day of May, 1852, the Auditor being again called upon, deemed it his duty, in accordance with a previous intimation, to

tion and adjustment. To avoid misunderstanding it may be prop er to say, without further delay, that the German printing ordered by the House of Representatives, in January and February, 1852 was let by the Clerk of said body to Mr. Medary; and that in addition to the amounts above stated, his order for \$1,000 on account of German printing, was paid on the 4th of May, 1852, and a remaining balance of \$715,-07 on the 15th of November, 1852, making a total charge and payment of \$1,715 07 for the German printing of the House of Representa-

Mr. Medary's bills for English printing amount to the aggregate sum of \$23,213 10. as follows:

Senate printing, Senate binding, 3,305 934-\$6,499 061 \$8,313 40 8,400 541-\$16,713 941 House binding,

\$23,213 01 14,359 85 to rendering of said bills,

\$8,853 85 Balance claimed to be due, The term "printing," as generally applied to work needed by the Legislature, includes binding as well as printing. But in rendering bills against the State, these two branches are kept distinct. As used in the above statement, the term

"printing" includes both the "composition" (or printed, and the "press-work" which places on the paper an impression of the types. The term "binding," as used in the above, includes the drying, folding, pressing, attob-

ing, covering and trimming of the sheets after they have been printed. On examining Mr. Medary's accounts, the tween the Russian government and the heirs Auditor found them to be based in part on a of Gen. Kosciusko, has reminded us of the system of consicutive charges, which he was unable to find any law of Ohio to warrant or

> mon Schools. Of this report, 16,290 copies were printed by Mr. Medary, and were appropriated as follows: For the use and disposal of the 5,550 copies. Senate. For the use of the members of the House of Repre'tives, For general distribution of the House of Representatives,

500

3.000

For general use of Secretary,

For binding in legislative doc., 16.290 The entire printing of these 16,290 copie man five times, instead of no more than once His charges are these:

Type k g for 5,550 copies for the 888 73 Senate. Type setting for 200 copies for the House, Type setting for 7,040 copies for general circula'n, 91 07

Type setting for 500 copies for use of Secretary. Type setting for 3,000 copies for binding in leagus-

91 074 lative doc., 16,290 copies, The State is charged in like manner five give the parties and the people the benefit of times for the one "composition," (or type-set-the light shed upon the subject by the Audi-ting) of other reports, as for example, the annual Report of the Board of Public Works, of

> Type setting for 8,850 copies for use of Senate. \$402 45 Type setting for 200 copies for the House. Type setting for 10,560 copies for general dis'bu'n, 437 45 Type setting for 500 copies for use of Board Pub-

> Works. Type setting for 3,000 copies for binding in legisla-

Total, 23,110 copies, \$2,121 22

These examples will serve to explain the system of constructive charges which the Auditor has failed to find any law to justify or sanction. Without entering further into detail.

ing as prescribed by the Constitution, provided that the prices paid shall not exceed those paid for the Senate printing at the last ses-

This resolution, as will be seen, authorized no more printing than was "necessary" for the use of the Senate, previous to the passage of a law letting out the public printing to the lowest bidder, as required, (wisely or other wise,) by the Constitution. A law of this character was passed on the 16th day of April, 1852, and the fact that the printing of the decline making any further payment until a journals and Legislative documents was not

of Representatives on the 10th of January, called for.

exceeding those paid for House printing at the prescribed by such lase."

authority to such printing as the House "ordered," and to none other. It is also distinctly declared in advance that the account for such printing "shall be audited and paid in such manner" as a law in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution should pre-

It might be sufficient to say that the House gave no "order" for the printing of its jour-nals, nor for the printing of the volumes of documents, and hence the above resolution Contains 187 Pages Long Primer gave no warrant for their execution. But the facts go further. On the 28th of January, 1852, the House of Representatives adopted

the following resolution: Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be Bank Abstract and he is hereby requested to communicate to Samuel Medary, that any work, or preparation for any work, for the printing of journals of the House, is not, and cannot be, authorized by the terms of the resolution adop- Excess of matter caused by unted on the 12th of January, 1852, and that if any expressed or implied contract exists for the printing of the journal, that the same is wholly unauthorized and void."—See House Journal, page 163.

On the 29th day of January, a motion was made to reconsider the above resolution, but the motion was laid upon the table and never adopted .- See House Journal, page 168.

A law providing for the public printing in accordance with the requirements of the constitution was finally passed on the 16th day of April. 1852, and in compliance with its proisions, written proposals were made, by responsible parties, for printing and binding the journals of the two Houses and the two volumes of legislative documents, at prices producing the following results as contrasted with the charges of Mr. Medary :

Printing Senate Journal, \$859 72 \$700 78 Binding Senate Journal, 259 60 471 85

\$1,110 42 \$1,172 582 Total.

Printing House Journal, \$922 46 \$1,041 67\$ Binding House Journal, 273 10 881 20

Printing Legislative Doc uments, [2 volumes,] \$1,465 50 \$1,799 821 the same kind of matter, and there are in Binding Legislative Documents [2 volumes]

printing the House Journal (which he was notified by the House not to print), is \$727,- pages, 42 pages of which must be measured

charge for printing the two volumes of Legis-lative Documents is \$1,478,87½ greater than the price proposed under the law.

If Mr. Medary had been duly authorised

The House Journal contains 1,020 pages, 33 pages of which is rule and figure work— to 1,053 pages, and 2,106,000 ems. Deduct 153,129, leaves 1,952,771 ems. and instructed to peform this work, he would This calculation will show, also, nine forms,

ting and binding of the Journal of that body execution of the Journals and Documents than that the Legislative printing shall

directed to procure the NECESSARY printing for to), amounting to \$1,827 40, the Auditor has them) wisely provided against a greater varithis body for the time being, and until a law declined to pay. With these deductions, let ance from the Constitution than the tempory can be passed providing for the public print- us see how Mr. Medary's account will stund: necessity was believed to require. On these The amount claimed by Mr. Medary, Payments made to Mr. Medary

previous to May 4, 1852, 8,853 16 Amount not allowed by Auditor 4,076 75 Deduct 87 reams paper wasted

necessary for the use of the Senate, in advance that within one week after Mr. Medary's acof the passage of a printing law, in accordance with the Constitution.

In like manner, it will be seen on reference in the whole of the whole of the un
That within one week after Mr. Medary's accounts were filed in this office, the Anditor drew his bill in for of Mr. Medary for the sum of \$8,864 63, being the whole of the un
That within one week after Mr. Medary's accounts were filed in this office, the Anditor curs in a new story, entitled "Lady Lee's Widowhood," and describes the terrors of a showto Mr Medary's bills for House printing [mar. expended balance of the printing appropriation of the balance of the printing appropriation of the desired to the printing appropriation of the printing appropriation appropriation of the printing appropriation appropria Medary, and he should be paid therefor all ready for delivery. A treasury bill for the that is right. But before deciding what this small amount necessary to discharge the re-

As a means of guarding himself against "Resolved, That the Clerk of this House is mistake in examining the accounts presented hereby instructed, antil otherwise provided, to by Mr. Medary, the Auditor caused them to obtain such printing as may be ORDERED be examined by practical printers and binders by the House, and that as soon as a law shall be passed by the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the second section far as they were prosecuted, show that Mr. of bed. of the fifteenth article of the Constitution of Medary's bills for binding are calculated at this State, the account therefor [at prices not prices differing from those authorized by the shivering with her hair drawn into a tight two Houses. Corrected statements for the knot at the back of her head, would be driven ast session of the General Assemby] shall be binding, for which he claims payment, are audited and paid in such manner as shall be appended to this communication, marked C This resolution gives the Clerk of the House ing \$1,300. Examinations have also been instructions to procure the execution of cermade of Mr. Medary's bills for the type-set her hand towards the cord in which one might tain printing, but care was taken to limit his ting and press-work of the journals and doc-

Estimate of Composition and Press Work of to be allowed to draw the curtain of the bath, Legislative Documents for the Session of which Orelia would by no means permit, su-

1851-2, printed by Samuel Medary. PART 1. Contains 416 pages Long Primer, plain, 2,000 ems to the page Contains 60 pages Small Pica, plain, 1,836 ems to the page 110.160 rule and figure work, 4,000 ema to the page Contains 81 pages Long Primer

20.188

20,328 Total number of ems necessary leading of such matter as is customary to set solid, to make it consistent with 'good

figure work.

Total number of cms in Part 1 1.837.036 Contains 614 pages Long Primer, plain 2,000 ems to the page

Contains 84 pages Long Primer, rule and figure work, 4,000 ems to the page Contains 17 pages Long Primer fig-ure work, 3,000 ems to the page 51,000

Excess of matter caused by unnec-

Excess of press work caused b stretching out of matter Part 1 Same in Part 2, Paper wasted in cons

stretching ou t matter in Part 1

SENATE AND HOUSE JOURBALS. In a strict count of 100 pages of the Sen ate Journal of last winter, there are 1,598 leads more than are consistent with good workmanship." Every 87 of those leads occupy the same amount of space that is occupied by 1000 ems of type, making eighteen thousand and twenty-seven ems more than are necessary to every 100 pages. The Sen-ate Journal contains 780 pages of this kind of matter, and there are in those 730 pages one hundred and thirty two thousand and two hundred ems of matter more than there would \$1,195 56 \$1,922 87 have been had it not been lessied unnaceman

those 850 pages one hundred and fifty-three thousand and two hundred and twenty-nine Total, \$1,920 70 \$3,399 57\frac{1}{2} king in all two hundred and eighty five thousand four the Senate Journal is but a small matter caused by unnecessary leading. This fraction higher than the proposals of the successful bidders under the law. But his for ges of the State Journal.

The House Journal contains 850 pages of

31½ greater than the price at which it was as a rule and figure work, equal to 983 paperoposed to be executed by responsible bidders under the law. In like manner, his leaves 1,833,800 ema.

sanction. Without entering further into detail, procurement of such printing as should be ing a public as well as an official wrong to it may be briefly stated, that after allowing necessary "for the time being," and until a pay the bills presented without making aptwo "compositions" charges [one for the House and one for the Senate] on all the reports printed by Mr. Medary, his bills still present an additional claim for \$2,924 22½ in payment of the third, fourth and fifth constructive type-settings.

By reference to Mr. Medary's bill for Senate and Mr. Medary is a many still be passed. The House of Representatives exhibited even greater care than the Senate, directing its Clerk to procure only such printing as should be particularly "ordered."

In view of these facts, the Auditor feels that Mr. Medary has no rerson to demand or be guided by the Constitution and the laws. The former instrument distinctly declares. ate printing, it will be observed that the printexpect a higher rate of compensation for the The former instrument distinctly declares a volume of 942 pages] is included therein. the price at which they would have been prin- ted on contract by the lowest bidder. Tem on, at the moment of their delivery, were not presented for examination and allowance until the 11th day of November, 1852. Six months previous to that period the following payments had been made to Mr. Medary:

| A voimble of \$42\$ pages is included there. The fact that this work was executed by Mr. The fact that this work was executed by Mr. Medary, under the law porary necessity was held to require the execution of April 16th, 1852, and which (it may be different from the form the form of the compensation, are points not in control added) is a still higher price than is paid for similar printing at the present session of the manner different from the form the form the form the form the existence of the existe amount he demands. The resolution adopted Mr. Medary's charges and the prices at which ize, nor the Auditor to pay, five times for by the Senate on the subject of its printing the work would have been done under the type setting done no more than once. The was as follows:

1,500 00

Resolved. That the Clerk of the Sanate be

1,500 00

Resolved. That the Clerk of the Sanate be resolutions and the plain provisions of the Constitution refering to the public printing. \$23,218 10 Constitution referring to the highest the Auditor confidently relies for a justification of his refusal to pay Mr. Medary all that 14,359 85

his accounts demand Respectfully submitted. WM. D. MORGAN.

A Leaf from Blackwood.

The art of writing has been described as Balance unpaid at this date 4,260 41 embodied in a few words, "how to use the right words, and put them in the right places." is sufficient proof that they were in no respect tion of this account, it is now proper to add necessary for the use of the Senate, in advance that within one week after Mr. Medary's ac. Blackwood, which, for delicary and point of

ROSA AND ORELLA .- Rosa, constitutionally and two volumes of legislative documents are included therein. The remark already made in regard to the printing of the Senate journal Mr. Medary's counting room on the 16th of head to have a shower bath fitted up in the closet that opened from their room. Into this is applicable in the present case and may again November, and gave notice that the above be repeated; the work was executed by Mr. bill had been drawn on the treasury and was majesty and pull the string with no more besitation than if she had been ringing the bell for her maid, and would subsequently emerge amount should be, it may be well to recur to maining balance on the \$4,260 41, as above the following resolution adopted by the House shown, will be drawn at any time it may be tent with indulging in this luxury herself, she would insist upon getting it filled again for Rosa; and this is the reason why Rosa, who preferred performing her abiations in a less terrible way, began to be lazy of a morning—

> in a sort of tottering run towards the dreaded and F. The errors amount to a sum exceed-ancing herself on the rim of the bath before deluge by her imperious task mistress--balsuppose, from her trepidation, she had been ordered to hang herself.—then she would beg pecting she might, in some way erade the ordeal unless strictly watched, then she would pretend to recollect something particular to tell Orelia, who, not to be baffled in that way, would sternly order her to tell her by and by. and to pull the string without furrher non sense) and poor Rosa, thus detected, would get up a little shivering laugh, broken short off by the prospect of her impending and inevitable doom, and shutting her eyes and 243,000 mouth so tight that those funtures became mere threads of her comical little face, and putting her plump little shoulders omsidera-40,518 bly above her ears, she would hold her breath and fumble blindly for the string till Orelia, out of all patience, would give the fa-tal twitch, when a strangled shrick might be heard in the descending rush like that of a caught mouse, and Rosa would emerge all pink and palpitating, and glad it was over.

> > The Speed of Birds

It is said that the speed of swellows when emigrating, is not less than fifty miles an hour; so that when aided by the wind, they was reach warmer latitudes. It has also be n 1,228,000 calculated that the swallow can fly at the rate of ninety two miles an hour, and the 336,000 speed of hawks and several other is one hundred and fifty miles an hour.

The Mt. Vernon which says that the Court was occupied on last Tuesday in the trial of a case in which the value of two sheep was in case in which the value of two sheep was introduced in the state of two sheep was introduced. The proof showed them to be worth three dollars. The case was tried three times by a jury before the Justice of the Peace, the has been pending two terms in the Correct Pleas. The costs will probably amount to seventy five dollars. Those that do the page of the proof showed them to be worth three dollars. The costs will probably amount to seventy five dollars. Those that do the page of the fiddlers.